Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1762.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge.

THE Subscribers being the six persons first named in the Letters Patent, issued by the Governor of this Commonwealth, by virtue of the Act of General Assembly of the 16th ult. for incorporating the Company—hereby give notice agreeable to the 3d section of the said law, that they have appointed, and hereby request a meeting of the subscribers at the State House in the City of Philadelphia, on the thirty first day of this instant May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in the said 3d section, which is hereafter published for the information of the Stockholders.

Richard Peters,
John Perott,
Matthew M'Connell,
William Sheaff,
George Bickham,
William Nichols.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid.* That the six Persons first named in the Letters Patent, shall as soon as conveniently may be after sealing the same, give notice in two or more public News Papers in Philadelphia, one whereof shall be in the German Language, of a time and place by them to be appointed, not less than thirty days from the time of issuing the first notice, at which time and place the said subscribers shall proceed to organize the said Corporation and shall choose by a majority of votes of the said subscribers by ballot, to be delivered in Person or by Proxy, duly authorized—one President, twelve Directors, one Treasurer, and such other officers as they shall think necessary to conduct the business of the said Company for one year, and until other officers shall be chosen, and may make such by-laws, rules, orders and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of this Commonwealth, as shall be necessary for the well ordering the affairs of the said company: Provided always, that no person shall have more than fifty votes at any election or in determining any question arising at such meeting, whatever number of shares he or she be entitled to, and that each person shall be entitled to one vote for every share by him or her held under the said number.

A Country Seat.

TO BE LET for the summer season or by the year, the greater part of a large House, in a high, healthy situation, above the eight mile stone, on the Germantown road (occupied only by a newly married couple)—with stabling and convenience for keeping a carriage. For further particulars, enquire of CASPAR W. HAINES, in Germantown, or the subscriber, on the premises.

HEZEKIAH HUNTSMAN.

may 1. 2aw3w

A Watch Found.

A WATCH was found last autumn, and has since been left with Rev. Mr Ennis, of St. Mary's; the owner, on application to him, and paying the expence of repairing and advertising the same, may receive it again.

may 1. *eo3t

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ship Phœnix, capt. Grice, from Amsterdam,

2 boxes Siamois
3 do. Haarlem Stripes
3 do. Checks, No. 2
9 do. Sealing Wax
Cream Cheese in prime order for exportation
1 hhd. Hogs Bristles, 1st quality
2 do. do. 2d do.
3 do. Glue, and
12 chests first quality Red Crust

ALSO,

Just Received, via Baltimore, &c.

50 bales brown Ticklenburgs and hempen Linens
10 bales German Osnabrigs
30 bales brown Rolls and Hessins
25 bales Polish do. suitable for coffee and cotton bags
20 bales empty Bags
1 bale bleached Hessans
1 package Turkey Yarn
54 pieces Madrass Handkerchiefs
1 chest Tapes, No. 13, 25, &c.
1 package cotton Lindseys
250 boxes Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, 14 by 16, 16 by 18, &c.
20 chests plain and flowered half pint, pint and quart Tumblers
20 chests Looking Glasses, assorted
4 large elegant do.
30 travelling Liquor cases
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
400 sides upper and soal Leather
A cargo of prime Mahogany
Several Anchors, from 4 to 12 cwt.
20 pipes old Port
A few quarter casks Sherry
60 cases White
200 boxes Claret
80 boxes Capers
300 small boxes Russia Soap
30 tierces Rice
50 casks Roll Brimstone
40 kegs yellow stone Ochre
15 kegs Pearl Barley
2 hogsheads Madder
1 chest assorted Quills
6 bales Writing Paper
10 chests Slates and Pencils
20 trunks Mens' and Womens' Shoes
60 Silver Watches
1 hhd Coffee Mills
2 do fishing and blocking Twine
2 chests Nuremberg Toys
A few Demijohns
A quantity of stone pickling Pots

WINES

4 boxes English Chariot and Chariot Harness, with plated ornaments in complete setts for 2, 4, or 6 horses, also Whips, Spurs, &c.

The above Goods are generally entitled to drawback, are suitable for the East-India market, and will be sold at reasonable prices and at the usual credit, by

PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-street.

April 16. t&s12t

FRESH TEAS.

MR. CHALK,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a

TEA WAREHOUSE

At his Circulating Library, No. 75 North Third street, where he will be happy to execute their Orders for fine-flavoured

IMPERIAL,
YOUNG HYSON,
HYSON-SKIN,
SOUCHONG & BOHEA

TEAS,

On moderate terms.

Coffee, Chocolate and Loaf Sugar.

april 13. m&tf

Notice—Agreeably to charter,

Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and distressed presbyterian ministers and the poor and distressed widows and children of presbyterian ministers," that a meeting of said corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the second presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.

April 7. tawt16m

For Sale,

The new and fast sailing SCHOONER

JOHANNA TUCKER,

FRANCIS DAVIS, *Master,*

NOW lying at Pine Street wharf—her length is sixty eight feet, breadth twenty feet six inches, depth eight feet nine inches and burthen one hundred and four 69-95 tons. For terms apply to the Master on board, or

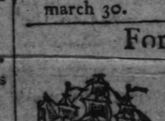
GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No. 168, South Front Street.

april 26 §4t

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,
of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar



And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

John Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces buttled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
Chests of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

THE BRIG

AMAZON,

For Sale, or Charter.

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&s.tf

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white, 107 do. brown } Havannah Sugar
200 Hides

Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to

John Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

WANTED,

APPROVED BILLS on Amsterdam—for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per guilder. Enquire of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. § april 23.

LANDING,

From on board the ship Elizabeth, captain Paillie, from Batavia,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

400,000 wt. Java COFFEE
300 canisters SUGAR, of a superior quality

ALSO,

A quantity of SAPAN WOOD

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,

China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and tassities
Pongem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas.

Together with a general assortment of European Goods—among which are

Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d 10d. 12d and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English scythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-street,

No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.

4th mo. 5th 5tf

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO 10, CHESNUT STREET,

11 Casks of Carolina Indigo,

Which will be sold on reasonable terms on a short credit.

Robert Henderson.

april 2 mw&s4w

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of PAXSON & RICHARDSON, was dissolved on the sixth of the third month last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted thereto are earnestly requested to make payment; and those that have any demands against the same, are desired to present their accounts for settlement to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Paxson,
Nathaniel Richardson.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 3d, 1798.

ISAAC PAXSON,

Continues to carry on the business at the usual place, No. 10, South Third street, where he has on hand a large assortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, which he will sell wholesale or retail, on low terms, for cash or the usual credit. He expects to receive by the first vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, a large addition to his present assortment; and will execute with punctuality and care any orders from the former customers, and his friends in general. 2aw4w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2249—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480. Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said Certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister,

may 1 *d6w

LANDED THIS DAY,

From on board the ship Alexander, capt. Brown, from Jacquemel, at Wilcocks' wharf, about

80,000 wt. of fine Green Coffee

in hogsheads, barrels and bags

For Sale—apply to

John Whitesides & Co.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Claret of the first quality, in cases

april 30. §6t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,
Cossaes
Sanahs
Humhums
Blue Cloth
Chintz and Calicoes
Mamoodys
Maharagonges
Ginghams
Guzzenes
Gurrahs
Piniascoes
Salgatchys
Gillie Romals
Mock Pulicats
Punjum Cloths
Guzzey do.
Charconna Dorea
Tanjibs
Mulmuls
Checks
Patna Hkfs.
Mulmul do.
Bandannoes
Sisserjoy
Choppa Romals
Sooty do.
Persians of various col.

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

Ross & Simson,

HAVE FOR SALE,

22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Baftas, Cossaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM

april 20 §

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, lost by the capture of the British Packet, Countess of Leicester—viz.

No. 3702, containing 5 shares } Issued to Henry Cazenove Nephew & Co
3703 5 do. }
732 1 do. issued to Edwards and Co.
3188 5 do. issued (in lieu of 6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Waddington.
2928 4 do. issued to Phyn, Ellice and Inglis.

All persons concerned are therefore called upon to shew cause why new Certificates should not be issued agreeably to the said application.

april 14 eo6w

NEW TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 39, South Front Street,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has opened a Store for the sale of all kinds of TEAS, imported in the late arrivals at Boston and Philadelphia, (as under) and which she is determined to sell on reasonable terms. It will be her constant endeavour to give satisfaction to those who please to favor her with their custom. Country stores will find it their advantage to deal with her, as she can at a moment's notice assort them any quantity wanted, and will allow a reasonable credit on approved notes.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, and Bohea—Also, Coffee and Loaf Sugar for sale.

Sarah Eaton.

april 12 s&th.6w

Germantown and Reading Turnpike Road Company.

THE Subscribers Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled, "An act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a Company for making an Artificial Road from the city of Philadelphia, through Germantown [illegible] to the [illegible] route of Chesnut Hill, to the [illegible] mile stone on the Reading Road, and thence to Reading in the county of Berks," hereby give notice, that books are provided as the law directs, and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the company's stock on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of May next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, at the Tavern of William Buchois, in Germantown, at the Tavern of Jacob Berr, in Reading in the county of Berks, and at the Tavern of George Phleger, in Potts-Town in the county of Montgomery, on the same days, from ten o'clock in the morning, until two o'clock, P. M. on each day, when and where certain of the Commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions accordingly.

april 14th, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHEW, jun.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
SAMUEL BETTON,
GEORGE LOGAN,
JOHN FROMBERGER,
ISAAC FRANKS,
JOS HEISTER,
J. BOWER,
DANIEL ROSE,
SAMUEL LAVERTY,
GEORGE DOUGLASS, jun.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

N. B. Fifteen Dollars to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

april 17—eodt30M

The Annual Election

FOR Directors and a Treasurer of the Insurance Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth street, on Monday, the 7th of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the company, unless the arrears are paid off on the said 7th day of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the Directors,

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

April 7 3aw

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Ictteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

For Sale,

THE time of a NEGRO LAD, who has about three years to serve—He is perfectly capable of and used to all kinds of house work; has also been accustomed to wait at table. A purchaser residing in the country would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

April 12. eod3w

FOR SALE,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

april 5 m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 §6w

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by

JAMES YARD.

may 2. d2w

Distillery to Let,

CONTAINING THREE STILLS.

ONE contains 800 gallons—one 300 gallons, and one 150 gallons—together with pumps and cisterns, all in complete order and may be entered on immediately. Also, 1900 bushels of excellent Virginia Coal which were brought for the above works and will be sold cheap. For further particulars enquire of JOHN M'CALLEY, No. 73, South Second street, or at his Copper Warehouse, No. 89, South Front Street.

N. B. A small parcel of thin Copper fit for sheathing or building—a few boxes of Tin—one new still and worm compleat, that will hold 300 gallons, and one second still that will hold 550 gallons, for sale—enquire as above.

may 2 *3t

WANTED

A Good Cook—also a Man

Servant who understands House work. None but of good character need apply—Enquire at this office.

may 2 6t

Massachusetts District.

By Order of the Honorable JOHN LOWELL, Esquire, Judge of the District Court for the Massachusetts District,

"NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned," That a Libel is filed in said Court by Christian G. Grutzmacher, late Commander of the ship Corona, of and from Hamburgh, and Henry Andrew Heins as agents for the owners of said Ship, against sundry goods, wares and merchandize, saved from said ship Corona, wrecked on Cape Cod within said District on the 16th March last—which goods, wares and merchandize, were consigned to divers persons in Philadelphia, in the District of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere—and that said Libel is filed as aforesaid, for the freight said to be due to the Libellants on said goods, wares and merchandize, and for necessary expences paid by them which have arisen upon the same—And that trial will be had upon the aforesaid Libel at a District Court to be holden at the Court-House in Boston, on Monday the eighteenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL BRADFORD,
"*Marshal of Massachusetts.*"

Dated at Boston, April 23d, 1798 tawtf

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&stf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

march 1 wstf No. 12, Dock Street.

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson.

april 26 w&s2m

BRANDY.

The Cargo of the Danish Brig Concord,

FROM CETTE,

Will commence landing this day, at Smith's street wharf.

200 pipes 4th proof, 160 do 1st do. } Choice Brandy
Provence white Wine, in pipes
Hazlenuts and Filberts, in sacks
A few Almonds, Raisins, &c.

For Sale by

Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

200,000 lbs. Java Coffee, in sacks
Old Batavia Arrack, in pipes
Mace and Cloves, in boxes
120 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
50 do. do. Rum
Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks
Madeira, London particular, in pipes, very superior

april 18. d2w eot17M

SALT PETRE.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,
For Sale by the Subscribers.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,
No. 13, Arch Street

march 31 4tawtf

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

110

22...

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to provide an additional armament for the protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purposes, when the consideration of Mr. Gallatin's amendment to the first section being resumed, viz. to insert "provided they shall not, in time of peace, be employed as convoys to any port or place."

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

IT being past three o'clock, a motion was made for the committee to rise.

This was opposed by Messrs. Harper, Brooks, Craik and Sewall, who were determined to take the question before the committee rose, if they sat till midnight; for, if it were entered upon again on Monday, they said they supposed it would occupy another week. It was supported by Messrs. Livingston, Findley, Brent, M'Dowell and Macon. They complained of being deprived of an opportunity of replying to what had been said, and of being coersced into a decision on a question upon which depended the peace of the country; that there would be no necessity for adjourning till Monday; the house could meet to-morrow, and no time would be lost. The question on the committee's rising, was put and negatived 47 to 39.

It having been determined the committee would not rise,

Mr. MACON proceeded to make some observations. He did not think, that in case of war, the loudest talkers here, would be amongst the first to defend their country. He believed though others were less willing to plunge the country in war, they would be found more ready to defend it in case of danger. The arguments of the gentlemen from Connecticut and Massachusetts led directly to war; for a kind of *fighting peace*, Mr. M. said, our measures would be too strong, and for war too weak. If gentlemen were determined on war, and would come to a declaration of it at once, he should know what to do.

Some very strange charges had been made against gentlemen desirous of preserving the peace of the country as long as possible, such as being under the influence of the French government, &c. but if these charges applied to the members of this house, they would also apply to those who sent them; and could so strange an absurdity for a moment be countenanced, as that half the people of this country should be thus influenced? It could not. Whatever a majority did, would doubtless be abided by; but, in the mean time, it was certainly proper that every man should express his free and unbiassed opinion. These charges were not made to have an influence here, but out of doors, where the characters of the persons charged were not known.

There was one part of the observations of the gentleman from Connecticut which he did not understand, viz. by the information which he received from his constituents, he believed that this house would be *compelled* to act. Mr. M. said he was not afraid of any compulsion from that quarter. And why did gentlemen talk of compelling Congress to act? Was this proper? If he were to be compelled to act, of what use was it for his constituents to send him there? He would assure that gentleman he would not be compelled to act.

It was objected against gentlemen that they spoke of ways and means. He considered money as the sinews of all our exertions. With money we could do every thing; we could, he knew, do a great deal without it; but was the country to be led blindfold into a war for the protection of commerce; without speaking of the expence.

Gentlemen were continually talking of French diplomatic agency. For his part, he cared not for these charges. He never knew six Frenchmen in his life. Congress had no proof of any such agency; but they had good proof of the diplomatic agency of another country; and he wished they had a rule similar to one which is established in England, that no member of Congress should visit a foreign minister.

Certain gentlemen had been so long in the habit of acting with large majorities, that when the house was likely to be nearly divided upon a question, they became angry; but they could not suppose that the method which they took of abusing the agents of one half the country, and consequently the people of that part of the country also whom they represented, was the best for producing unanimity.

At one time, Mr. M. said, it was said that the whole of these vessels were wanted for the protection of that part of the coast which is not fortified; at another for convoys. If they were employed for the latter purpose, they could not protect the coast. Besides, he tho't the idea of convoying the trade of the United States, was a fanciful one, and could not be carried into effect. He hoped, therefore, the motion would be agreed to.

Mr. M'DOWELL wished to make a few remarks on what the gentleman from Connecticut had said respecting the conversation of X and Y, as to the division of sentiment which existed in the United States, which went to insinuate that some members of this house were improperly acted upon by French diplomatic skill.

There could be no doubt how these agents came in possession of such opinions. Certain gentlemen opposed to them in opinion, have frequently proscribed one half the Union on this floor, and it has been openly declared that only men of a certain political opinion could expect to be employed by government. As to diplomatic skill, he believed no country exceeded the British in their knowledge of this art; that house had proofs of its having been carried to a considerable extent in this country. And it must be acknowleged that Great-Britain has a much greater influence in the sea-ports than the French, by reason of their extensive commerce.

The gentleman from Connecticut had spoken of American feelings; and said that foreigners could not possess the same feelings in favour of this country with them. There were members of this house, Mr. M'D. said, who were not born here, who had given the strongest proofs of their attachment to this country, by having been engaged in that service which produced the Independence of the country. [Mr. Dana explained, by saying he made no allusion to him, as he knew he took an active part in the late revolution]. Mr. M'D. concluded, by saying, he had no doubt gentlemen who were so loud in their boastings, would, when danger appeared, come forward to defend their country; but he believed others, who differed in opinion from them, would be as ready to do it as they. He hoped, therefore, gentlemen would not take the liberty of representing others as disinclined to support every measure which they think necessary for the support of the country, so as not only to irritate members themselves, but the people whom they represent.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE said, if ever there was a time which called for harmony in transacting the business of the Union, it was at this time. He hoped the committee would rise. To-morrow being Saturday, the house could sit on that day, and the day would be well spent in a farther discussion of this question. It was now five o'clock: he wished to rise.

The question on rising, was put and negatived 44 to 33.

The committee having determined to sit,

Mr. GALLATIN then rose—It would seem, he said, that a majority of this committee insist upon taking the question before they rise. He felt a reluctance at troubling them again at this late hour; yet, after what had passed yesterday and to-day, it could hardly be supposed that he should give his vote without making a few observations upon what had taken place.

He had been at a loss to know whether the warmth displayed yesterday by some gentlemen was occasioned by the amendment itself, or by the manner in which he had supported it. The amendment was in substance the same which had been proposed the day before by Mr. Nicholas, the decision of which had then been evaded, but upon which no reflection of this kind had taken place. Nor could he, upon reflection, and still less from what had fallen from gentlemen in reply to his observations, find that there was any thing improper in the manner in which he had supported his motion.

It appeared to him, however, from the general turn of the debate, that the great object of gentlemen was to compel by fear those who differed from them in opinion, to vote as they pleased, or at least to oblige them to give silent votes.

He was justified in that assertion by what had fallen from themselves to-day. They say, that in reading the late dispatches, they find that certain unauthorized agents of the French government, in inofficial conversations held with our Envoys, expressed an opinion that there was a French party in this country, who, if the negociation failed, would throw the blame upon the Envoys. And, said Mr. G. we are now told it is our duty to shew that we do not approve of these sentiments, in other words, that we do not belong to that French party. And how is this to be done? By voting as these gentlemen please, and by agreeing to every proposition, however extravagant, which they may chuse to bring forward.

Nay, one of the members from Connecticut insisted that gentlemen ought not to reprobate or oppose any measure of government. Meaning, he supposed, the Executive [Mr. Allen explained by saying, that he had said, minorities ought always to acquiesce in the determinations of majorities]. How that member meant to apply such an observation to the present question before it was decided, he could not tell. The remark which he alluded to, fell from him in speaking upon what he (Mr. G.) had said with respect to the publication of the late dispatches. And after a vote had been carried in this house by a majority of more than three-fourths against the publication, had he not a right to say that his hopes of peace were diminished by this publication? But the member from Connecticut had also in very general terms declared that no men who were not devoted to France ought in the present situation of things, to say any thing which might reflect upon the conduct of administration. To those observations coming from that quarter he would perhaps have paid no attention; but the gentleman from Connecticut on his left (Mr. Dana) also stated, that the opposition of members to the present motion, would encourage France to pursue her attacks and insults upon us; that she knew there were divisions in this country, and that whether the people were the tools or dupes of France made no difference. He went on to shew that the speech of the gentleman from Virginia was known there, and that therefore he (Mr. G.) and others ought to be very careful of what they said. He went farther, and said, if he (Mr. D.) were in his (Mr. G.'s) place, he should not have possessed so much patriotism as to have offered any opposition to the present measure, for fear, however innocent his intentions might be, that slander might attack his character; so that it is only necessary, according to the gentleman's doctrine, to spread slander, and the person attacked must be compelled to acquiesce in any measure that shall be proposed by gentlemen of different political opinions. Did that gentleman really feel so sensibly the voice of calumny as to suffer it to prevent him from doing what he conceives to be his duty, lest he should be thought by the world to be actuated by improper motives? He would not give credit to such an assertion; on the contrary, he must think that that gentleman, conscious of his innocence and integrity, would if in his place act precisely as he himself had done. He would despise the attacks of calumny, and follow that line of duty which his own judgment told him was right and proper.

And, indeed, he could hardly understand how any member on that floor could suppose that it was sufficient to shed his venom on the character of another member in order to force him to be silent. He could hardly have believed that any member would have supposed those gentlemen who, from principle were opposed to certain measures, and him amongst others, so destitute of fortitude, as not to be able to resist unfounded slander and vague imputations, so weak and unprincipled as to abandon his real opinion on account of suggestions of this kind.

The question before the committee was whether the power of granting convoys should be restrained in time of peace.

The bill under consideration was brought forward avowedly for the purpose of protecting commerce. It was objected to the present amendment that it went to the annihilation of commerce, merchants, sailors and revenue; and yet when it is shewn that if the bill passes without the amendment, commerce will be in a worse situation than at present, that a war will be more prejudicial to commerce than even the present state of things, gentlemen forget the object of the bill, and speak of infamy and of the absurdity of calculating on pounds, shillings and pence on a question of defence, though the bill itself is introduced for the express purpose of protecting pounds, shillings and pence.

For what purpose, said Mr. G. was this bill brought in? Was it for the protection of commerce, or for the purpose of producing war? His idea was that it was intended to afford protection to commerce, and wishing commerce to be protected, he introduced the amendment under consideration, and had attempted to shew that it would answer that purpose. He had considered it on the ground on which it was brought in as a fair subject of calculation.

Mr. G. said, he went upon the idea, that when peace shall be restored in Europe, we shall be restored to the same situation in which we were before the war, not that he expected full compensation to be made to our merchants for their losses, but that in other respects we should be restored to the full enjoyment of our commercial and national rights. The committee had, however been told that the object of France is after the conclusion of the European war to subjugate and deluge our country in blood, if not resisted. Mr. G. said he would not undertake to correct those wild ideas. He owned he had himself no fears of actual invasion or subjugation; but if he had, what would be the best way of preventing it? Are we to throw ourselves into war to do it? Would our making war prevent the supposed consequences of war? Will it prevent the invasion or ruin of England, which the gentleman seems to apprehend? Will it increase our resources, or put our revenue upon a better footing than at present? It certainly would not.

But a gentleman (Mr. DANA) had insisted that the granting of convoys will not produce a state of war. He has taken a position peculiar to himself; for the other gentlemen who opposed this amendment, spoke of our present state as a state of war. The gentleman from Massachusetts called it a commercial war. The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. DANA) does not deny that the consequence of granting convoys may be fighting, but, notwithstanding that, though there is no difference in fact betwixt fighting and war, that gentleman rests his argument upon certain circumstances belonging to a state of war and which will not attach to a state of fighting, before war is actually declared; such as that the property of Frenchmen here, and of American citizens in France would not be liable to sequestration, that it would not be treason for Americans to hold a correspondence with the French Government. But how will this apply to the present question? When he and those who support his motion object to the granting of convoys as leading to a state of war, it is because it will produce a worse state of things than the present; and will it be less mischievous, because sequestration and treason would not attach as it would do in a state of war? If the gentleman would prove that the state which would be produced by convoys was not as bad as war, he should have shewn that it would not be attended with the evils of war, and not have dwelt upon mere verbal or legal distinctions betwixt the two states.—It did not appear to him to be any great source of consolation to say, though we engage in hostility which will make all our property at sea liable to capture, yet our citizens may go over to France or hold correspondence with the French Government, without being liable to punishment. His opinion was, that to produce hostility in this way would be worse than an open declaration of war, because we should suffer all the evils of war, without having either the power of punishing traitors or that of retaliating by making reprisals and captures in our turn. If gentlemen were determined upon war, therefore, he should wish them to propose an open declaration of it.

The gentleman from Connecticut drew another distinction, which was, that self-defence was not hostility. Though he knew the laws of nations spoke of a discrimination betwixt these two states, he would venture to say that it was a distinction in terms, and not in fact. That gentleman had also remarked, that to grant letters of marque and to make reprisals, is not war, but an intermediate state betwixt peace and war. It was true, that writers on the laws of nations have made distinctions of this kind; but he believed the gentleman could point to no instance in the present century, where letters of marque have been granted, in which war did not succeed them. War, indeed, has commenced sometimes by partial hostilities, sometimes by granting letters of marque, sometimes by convoys, sometimes by reprisals, and sometimes by taking what were called measures of self-defence. When it has not been thought proper to come to open war at once, measures of this kind have been carried on for two or three years, during which time all the evils of war have existed, without its being actually declared. He did not wish to follow this course.

The gentleman from Connecticut seemed to rely much upon another principle, viz. that vessels, when under convoy, are not liable to be searched. Now he called upon that gentleman to prove his assertion; to prove that when government grants a convoy, it was to be a sufficient proof that the vessels under its care had nothing contraband, or improper on board. He denied the position to be founded. And in every case of this kind, the event would depend on the strength of the convoy or the force attacking it. Convoys in time of war have never been respected, except where the belligerent powers apprehended an open rupture with the neutral power to whom the convoy belonged.

But the fact was, Mr. G. said, he did not consider it very important what was the law of nations on this head; because he knew that the present belligerent powers had wholly disregarded both the laws of nations and stipulations of treaties; that France had prostrated them altogether, and therefore given us justifiable cause of war, and the question was in fact whether we think it our interest to declare war against her, or not. Gentlemen on both sides have said they do not wish to declare war. He therefore went upon that ground, and if we take measures grounded on the right we derive from the laws of nations, which we know the belligerent powers do not respect, those measures will as certainly produce war, as if we were at once to declare it.

Why, then, said Mr. G. will those gentlemen who do not chuse to come forward with a declaration of war (though they are willing to go to war without this declaration) tell us we mean to submit to France—that we have not the spirit of Americans—that we mean to invite farther aggressions from that country? We might, said he, retort the charge upon them, and say they wished to involve the country in war, at the same time that they dare not declare it although they thereby deprive America of any advantages to be derived from such a state.

Mr. G. said that no gentleman had attempted to account for that inconsistency, and indeed there were many other unaccountable proceedings on the part of some gentlemen on that floor. Whence, for instance, the prodigious clamour on the subject of the late dispatches? Gentlemen go at large into all the inofficial conversations which take place betwixt our Envoys and certain persons who are said to have been Agents of the French Minister, and they then insist that the knowledge of those conversations must necessarily change our opinions in relation to measures to be adopted. But he would say, that the reading of these dispatches had added only one circumstance to the knowledge we had already of the insults and injuries committed by France against this country, which was that they want money from us. Every thing else that could have any effect upon their deliberations, was as well known before the arrival of those dispatches, as since; for it would not be said that because certain individuals in the government of France are corrupt, or chuse to say there are parties in this country, or speak disrespectfully of their own Government, that a knowledge of these circumstances could have any serious effect upon the acts of Congress. It was true these dispatches had produced one effect upon their deliberations. Before they were communicated a resolution was under discussion declaring, "that under the present situation of things, it is not expedient to resort to war against France" which, after the promulgation of these dispatches was postponed to a distant day, as improper for farther discussion at this time; but he saw nothing in the dispatches which could make any act necessary that was not necessary before they were read in Congress. For if war, or war measures, or measures of self defence were necessary, it was not because there were corrupt individuals in the French Government, or because those individuals or that Government wanted money from us. They ask money, we refuse it, and if this was all, there would be an end of the business. But the true ground of offence on the part of France, the offence which gave us a justifiable cause of war, it we thought it for our interest to make war, and which therefore gave us a right to take any measures however leading to war we thought proper, consisted in reiterated depredations upon our trade and in the refusal of receiving or treating with our Envoys expressly sent for the purpose of negociating on that subject. And those captures and that obstinate refusal for a period of four months were known to us before the dispatches were communicated. What do therefore the dispatches amount to? To disgrace certain individuals in the French government, and of course that government itself, to a certain degree. And why should the knowledge of that fact change the opinion of Congress, and induce them to adopt different measures? Mr. G. thought that the gentlemen who expected so great effects from those papers, grounded their expectations upon an erroneous idea they had previously conceived. They have supposed that gentlemen who differed in opinion from them, have all along acted under an idea that there was attached to the French revolution and to the French Government a superior degree of justice, virtue and purity, and having once established this idea in their minds, they will suppose that a discovery of a corrupt mind in a number of persons in France, will produce a revolution in their minds. Supposing also that such members had been actuated in their conduct, not so much by wishes for the good of this country, as by a blind admiration for the French Republic, they naturally conclude that a discovery of corruption in the councils of that country, will work a wonderful change in our conduct and opinions.

And also because the communication of the instructions to our Envoys, had fully convinced every one that the President of the United States had, by those instructions, made concessions to the full extent of what could be made by this country; it is now expected that every past measure of the Executive shall be approved, and every proposition coming from that quarter shall be supported by the very gentlemen who may heretofore have reprobated some of those measures, or opposed some of those propositions. That expectation, the expectation of a change of conduct in those gentlemen arose from the same fallacious idea that because some gentlemen have less confidence in the Executive than others, that want of confidence has heretofore dictated measures injurious to their country, and contrary to their duty.

Mr. G. then said he would take some notice of some of the arguments which had been used by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis). That gentleman has stated, that if convoys are not granted, war will be as likely to be produced by the arming of merchant vessels as by convoys, and that the vessels having been permitted by the President to arm, no objection ought to be made to the employment of public vessels as convoys. He would just observe that another gentleman was mistaken when he supposed that he (Mr. G.) was of opinion that merchant vessels had not a right to arm by the custom of Nations. He had no doubt that they had that right, and that it was exercised by neutral powers; but this difficulty arose in the question when it was lately presented to the house, viz. that of permitting vessels to arm, after they had been forbidden by the President to do so for a number of years. The right had been abandoned by that restriction and the acquiescense of the Legislature, and having been abandoned, it made a great change of the ground taken at the beginning of European hostilities. But whatever act of hostility might be produced by the arming of these vessels, it would be a much less evil than those resulting from granting of convoys. The difference betwixt the two cases must be obvious. When merchantmen do arm they, like any individual who may carry arms, are answerable for the abuse of those arms, and government are not; whereas government will not have to answer for the conduct of the commanders of public vessels.

But the gentleman says, a commercial war already exists. Mr. G. said he did not mean to dispute about words; but if he called the present a state of commercial war, that state would be changed by the granting of convoys. Notwithstanding all the losses we have experienced during the present war, it was a fact that our tonnage and exports have greatly increased, so that our commerce is now in a more flourishing state than at the commencement of the war. Mr. G. then took a view of the different amount of our tonnage at different periods, and proved that it had been increased 60 per cent since the year 1792; so that he did not think our affairs were so desperate, as to drive us into a war to retrieve them. He also shewed that the tonnage of Great Britain had sunk in consequence of the war, from 206,000 tons, which it was in 1792, to 19,600, which it was when the last returns were made.

In an actual state of war, not only our tonnage will be reduced, but every evil we now experience will be increased ten-fold. Not only our revenue will be cut off, but our inability to pay at home will be increased. If gentlemen think the question of revenue is a question which ought not to be considered, but that we ought to go forward without considering any thing as to our ways and means, can they deny that a state of war will not only sink our revenue, but that it will at once affect our merchants, our seamen, and every other description of citizens.

The gentleman from Massachusetts tells the committee that though we preserve the present state of things, France will not permit us to trade to Holland, Spain, the Italian ports or the Hanse Towns, and that she will continue to capture our vessels upon fresh pretences. If that gentleman does believe, that unless we do take some active measures, France will not permit us to trade with these places, but that she will add to aggressions already committed, by capturing all our vessels, then we must declare war. It is possible, perhaps probable, that this event may take place; but they ought to act upon existing circumstances, and not upon conjecture only. But the gentleman from Massachusetts went farther, and said, that from the nature of our exports, that France could not, in time of war, shut the ports of Spain, Holland, the Italian ports, and the Hanse Towns; so that, according to his doctrine, in time of war, we should have a better chance to carry our produce to those countries under the influence of France, than at present. [Mr. OTIS explained.] The same gentleman also stated, that if our trade was to be convoyed by British ships, the expence must be borne by the citizens of this country; and that, therefore, we might as well pay our own convoys in the first instance—But he would ask that gentleman, whether, in case of war, our 12 ships were likely to give a better protection to commerce than the immense navy of Great Britain, and whether therefore that event would not render British convoys still more necessary, and give to the British shipping the most decided advantage over our navigation?

But it was stated, that he and those who voted with him were willing to defend the soil, but would give up the property of our citizens on the ocean. He was willing to give this species of property all the protection we have it in our power to give, and if he believed that the present state of things was as bad as war, was war, he would immediately abandon his amendment. In such a case, he would do all he could to protect our trade by armed vessels. In 1775, Congress gave that protection; and in time of war, he should be ready to give it; but to grant a convoy in the present state of things, would be in his opinion, to injure the merchants and sailors, and not to serve them.

Mr. G. then apologized for the manner in which he had replied to the observations made on that day. Compelled to sit without interruption to so late an hour, (it was then near 7 o'clock) exhausted as his faculties must be, and under a necessity of answering immediately the speeches of gentlemen who had occupied the whole sitting, he had it not in his power to arrange his arguments as he might have wished, but he could only remark on the observations of those gentlemen just as they happened to occur to his mind.

Much had been said on the motives and conduct of those gentlemen who supported the amendment. Much illiberal and unfounded abuse had been poured upon them and particularly upon him. It was well known that having never conceived personal abuse as a fit topic for this house, or as a ground of argument any where, he had uniformly treated it with that silent contempt it deserved. So far as related to those vague, and general imputations which had been made, he would still treat them in that manner, he would not condescend to enter into a justification against charges of so loose a nature. But he would, for once, make a few observations on those attacks where the member to his right (Mr. Allen) had ventured to make any thing like a specific charge.

In the first place, he had stated, that a number of members of Congress, in the year 1794, were willing, at that time, to take much higher ground than at present. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madison) was charged with saying, that he had no hopes from negociation, and that therefore it was necessary to adopt measures for ourselves; and from the manner in which this was quoted, it might be supposed, that the question was with respect to obtaining redress for captures, and that Mr. Madison had declared that if redress could not be had by negociation, it must be had by force. What, said he, was the question then under consideration? It was a question of commercial regulation, which did not relate to any infringement of our neutral rights, but which had application altogether to a state of peace. The British having made certain commercial regulations, the question then debating, was one intended to counteract the effect of those regulations. And it was said, that no hopes were entertained that by negociation Great-Britain would recede from the steps she had taken, and that therefore the only way to counteract was by adopting counter regulations ourselves. And the fact proved that those gentlemen were right; Great-Britain had not receded, and the British treaty contained stipulations which went to prevent Congress from making, in future, any such regulations as were then proposed.

Another gentleman from Virginia (M. Nicholas) was charged by the same gentleman with having thought differently with respect to the advantages derived by this country from the carrying trade, when the depredations of Great-Britain and Algiers, were under consideration. On the contrary, if the conduct of that gentleman was examined, it would be found, that he was always opposed to measures which, in their effects, might lead to war. If the conduct of the two parties in the house, at that time was looked into, it would be found that the gentlemen who now opposed war against France, had opposed it against England at that time, that they had adopted only such measures as in their opinion would induce or compel Great-Britain to change her conduct, without the necessity of recurring to war: such as a suspension of commercial intercourse; but at that time those gentlemen did not threaten war nor were they in favor of provisional armies, naval armaments, arming merchantmen, granting convoys, or any other war measure whatever.

The member of Connecticut had also represented him as opposed to the proclamation of neutrality of the President, and as a supporter of the measures of the French minister Mr. Genet. [Mr. Allen said he spoke of the French party in this country being always opposed to it, and not him in particular.] Mr. G. said Mr. A. might now unsay what he had stated yesterday. But indeed had the remark only fallen from him, he did not believe that he would have noticed it. But it was not he alone who had referred to this opposition. The gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) had entertained the house for some time on the same subject, on a former occasion, and insisted upon it that the same gentlemen who wish now to preserve peace, when we had a dispute with Great-Britain, were all in favour of war; and with respect to the proclamation of neutrality, the gentleman from S. Carolina asserted, that though gentlemen at first were violently opposed to it, yet, when Congress met some time afterwards, the people having in the mean time shewn their approbation of the measure, they dared not express their disapprobation with the conduct of the Executive. This shews that neither of the gentlemen are acquainted with facts; because the public records of the country will give a direct contradiction to their assertions.

In 1793, when M. Genet arrived in this country, and took such steps as went to an infringement of our neutral rights, and the President issued his Proclamation of Neutrality, the first public body which met after that period was the Legislature of Pennsylvania (of which he was then a member) and he must be permitted to say, that this Legislature was (what gentlemen term) a very Jacobinic body. No better proof, he supposed, could be given of this than that they elected him (Mr. G.) a Senator of the United States. This legislature met before it could be ascertained what was the public voice, and the first thing they did was to present an address to the Governor, expressing their unanimous approbation of the conduct of the President of the United States, with respect to his Proclamation of Neutrality, and all the other steps he had taken in support of that neutrality, namely, the preventing French privateers from being fitted in our ports, and the seizure and restoration of prizes made by those privateers.

He would add, that that part of the address, which he read, was drawn by himself. The Governor of Pennsylvania, whom gentlemen will also doubtless term a Jacobin) fortified Mud Island during the recess of the Legislature, in order to carry into effect the measures of the Executive, borrowing money for the purpose on his own private credit, and the same Legislature approved his conduct and made the necessary appropriations. Before gentlemen indulged themselves in making these charges, they should take a little pains to make themselves acquainted with facts, for he was persuaded that their prejudices were in a great degree to be ascribed to their want of information.

As to the general charge of the wish of those who supported the amendment meant to submit to the claims of the French Republic, he would say, that to submit to those claims, or to recognize them would be degrading; but that to suffer the present state of things to continue, was a temporising measure, dictated under the present circumstances by the soundest policy. It is true that the aggressions received from the French, exceed every thing which has taken place during the course of the war; but on the other hand every day draws nearer the period when war must have an end in Europe. This consideration, with him, outweighed the great extent of depredations which might otherwise induce him to take a different line of conduct. If in 1793, or 1794, depredations had been made to their present extent, it might have been tho't better to have become parties in the war, than to remain neutral. We were justified for not doing so at that time, from the depredations being more confined. The depredations were now much greater, but the period for which the war could continue, had become much shorter. When he considered the growing resources of this country, which, if we can escape war, will every day improve; when he considered that our wealth and population were increasing beyond calculation, he confessed it was with great reluctance he abandoned the last hope of preserving peace. He considered that the event of war must be the loss of that property which they were proposing to protect; the loss of our commerce, of our tonnage, the ruin of our merchants, and the abandonment of our sailors. The natural consequence must be that the loss of our revenue must be supported by heavy taxes on our lands and internal consumption, and the expences of the war must be supported by loans borrowed at an interest proportioned to the wants of the country, so that our debt will be increased in proportion to our efforts to protect our commerce in time of war, that is to say, in proportion to the increase of our navy, the effects of which would be felt for a long time after the war should cease. Taking all these things into consideration, he would rather bear the captures now made of our property—he would rather see a total want of British manufactures, and abandon that part of our trade, than take measures which will not only be war, but worse than war.

Under these considerations it was that he proposed the present amendment; if it was not carried, he certainly should submit to the decisions of a majority. It would remain with the President to apply the force as he shall think fit; but when an amendment was proposed, the object of which was to prevent war, he did not expect to be charged with wishing to submit to the surrender of the independence of the country. If he had proposed to pay the money which the agents of the French government demanded, or to recognize by treaty the unjustifiable violations of the law of nations made by that country, or have refused to have taken measures for our defence, there might have been some ground for the charge. Indeed as long as gentlemen declined proposing a declaration of war, they had no right to make the charge. For while no such proposition was made, he and those who supported his amendment might retort upon gentlemen, and say, "You say France has given us justifiable cause of war, and yet you mean to submit, and will not declare war."

He must suppose therefore, that gentlemen opposed this amendment because they did not believe that to employ these vessels as convoys would destroy every hope of peace. He acknowledged peace was not altogether in our power. France might declare war to-morrow, or give an order to seize all our vessels; but so long as the fact was not so, it cannot be denied that there is some hope that the state of peace may not be broken; to preserve that hope he urged his amendment.

Mr. G. concluded with saying that notwithstanding all the violent charges and personal abuse which had been made against him it would produce no difference in his manner of acting, neither prevent him from speaking against any measure which he thought injurious to the public interest, nor on the other hand inflame his mind so as to induce him to oppose measures which he might heretofore have thought proper. Neither a fear of slander, nor of violent attacks in that House, nor even of that compulsion threatened by the member from Connecticut, should ever produce any change in his votes or in his conduct.

The question was put, and the amendment negatived, 49 to 34.

The articles which follow are copied from East India Papers, received by the ship Harmony. from Calcutta, arrived at New-York.

CALCUTTA, October 4.

The Levee at the Government House was yesterday very numerously attended. Major General Sir James Craig, and several other military officers of rank were present.

A relief of the native corps of the Bengal army, is expected to take place this season.

We hear that generals Morgan, Duff, and Jones, intending to return to Europe this season, have already taken their passage on board the honorable company's ship Thurlow, captain Thomson.

Doctor Balfour, we understand, also proposes to embark for Europe this season, and has taken his passage on board the Rose, captain Gray.

On Thursday last, official notification was received by government, from the company's resident at Lucknow, of the death of his highness Asoph ud Dowlah, the Nabob Vizier, on Thursday the twenty first ultimo. The dispatch was read at the council board on Saturday, when forty-nine guns, being the number of the years of his highness' age, were fired, funeral-wise from the ramparts of Fort William, in commemoration of his demise.

At noon, on the following day, a royal salute was discharged from the garrison, in celebration of the accession of Mirza Vizier Ally, to the government of his lately deceased father.

On the accession of Asoph ud Dowlah, the late Vizier, Timur Shaw, then king of Cabul, preferred a sort of claim to the Vizierat for his eldest son, Humaion Shaw, as a Mussulmaun Prince, nearly related to the king of Delhi. The consanguinity was in this degree.

Ahmed Shaw, the father of Timur, married a sister of Shaw Alum, the king of Delhi, of which union, Timur Shaw was the eldest male issue. From this lineal descent, sprung Humaion Shaw, and the present celebrated Zemaun Shaw, who are thus the grand nephews of Shaw Alum, the present unfortunate king of Delhi.

Humaion Shaw, as we some where formerly had occasion to notice, was deposed and imprisoned by his brother Zemaun Shaw, who successfully usurped the government of the extensive countries of Cabulstan.

Mirza Ally, the newly appointed Vizier, is a youth of about eighteen years of age, of very promising disposition. His mother has been dead some years; since which time he has been under the management of the Begum, mother of the late Nabob.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 2.

Last evening arrived here from Leith, which she left the 3d of March, the ship Edenburgh Packet, Capt. Ablin—spoke no vessels.

☞ TO convince our enemies the French that we are NOT "a divided people," even after all the abominable outrages and insults we have received—THE YOUNG MEN of this city are invited, and their Bleeding country calls upon them to assemble and express their wish and determination to be in readiness at a moments warning, to support our government, and maintain its independence. The YOUTH, therefore, who wish to give the lie to he assertions of the French government that we are a base, degraded and abject nation, will attend at Gautier's Assembly Room. Wm. Street, on Saturday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.

NORFOLK, April 26.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads the brig Sisters, capt. Simon, 44 days from Guernsey, bound to city point. Brings nothing new.

March 12, in lat. 49 8, long. 6 46, spoke the ship Mount Vernon, of Alexandria.

April 14, in lat. 33, long. 59:30, spoke the ship John and Elizabeth, 66 days from the Isle of France bound to Boston.

April 19, in lat. 31:13, long. 67, spoke the schooner Friendship, of New-York, bound to Cape Francois.

Yesterday also arrived the schooner Evelina, capt. Cook, 20 days from Antigua. We have received papers to the 3d of April from which the following are the most material extracts.

—

ST. JOHN's, (Antigua), April 3.

An alarm was fired yesterday evening, which has proved to be for his Majesty's ship Matilda, with an American ship and schooner, and 2 French privateers a brig of 16 guns and a sloop of 10 guns.—The American ship was bound to Guadaloupe, with French property and passengers.

We are assured that 18 sail of American vessels have been taken within these few days, and carried into St. Martins.

We have been very obligingly favoured with the following extract from a Log book of the Danish brig, called the Adventure which sailed from Cadiz on the 2d of February and was sent into St. Kitts on Saturday last by the Requin.

"February 6th, the Spanish fleet sailed from Cadiz, consisting of 28 sail of the Line, five of which were three Deckers, the same fleet returned to Cadiz on the 13th, and on the 14th Lord St. Vincent with his whole fleet consisting of 22 sail anchor'd off the Harbour.

The Scipio privateer of 26 guns, one of the largest and most fortunate vessels of that class belonging to the enemy, was lately taken by one of his Majesty's ships, as was also a schooner privateer of 14 guns.—These vessels had both separate commissions for capturing all Americans. Such is the infatuation of the French that they seem to think the more openly they violate every Law of Nature and Nations, the more they confirm their power and secure their freedom,

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIGERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
march 12. 5

Imported in the ship Phœnix,
Richard Grice, master, from Amsterdam,
A qnantity of Lintseed Oil, and
Two cases low priced Linen Checks
FOR SALE BY
George Pennock.
april 19. eotf

FOR SALE.
SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.
ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.
may 2. 3tawtf

Manchester Goods.
Received by the latest arrivals from Liverpool, several trunks, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold very low for cash or on a short credit, viz.
7-8 and 9-8 Printed Calicoes
Fancy Waistcoating in Marseilles, &c.
Cotton and silk and cotton Hosiery, Pantaloons, &c.
A variety of (English) Umbrellas
Nankeens, cotton Hhkfs. Shoe binding, &c.
N. B. A case of printed Muslinets, and a trunk of Pullicat Bangalore Handkerchiefs, entitled to drawback, and very suitable for the West-Indies.
Apply No. 35 South Water and corner of Chesnut street. 4mo. 12—$1w

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Authority

Fifth Congress of the United States:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the payment of a balance found due to the legal representatives of William Carmichael.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the sum of nine thousand six hundred and sixty dollars, and fourteen cents, be, and the same hereby is appropriated out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, for discharging the balance found due to the legal representatives of William Carmichael, deceased, late Charge des Affaires from the United States in Spain, upon the settlement of the accounts between the said William Carmichael and the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
UNITED STATES,
Approved, April 27, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

To provide an additional regiment of artillerists and Engineers.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That an additional regiment of Artillerists and Engineers shall and may be engaged by voluntary enlistments, to serve for the term of five years unless sooner discharged, and to be organized as follows; that is to say: There shall be one Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, one adjutant, one surgeon and three battalions, each to consist of one major, one adjutant and pay-master, one surgeon's mate, and four companies, of one captain, two lieutenants, two cadets with the pay, clothing and rations of a serjeant, four serjeants, four corporals, forty-two privates, sappers and miners, ten artificers to serve as privates, and two musicians in each company.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the additional regiment which shall be raised pursuant to this act, shall be considered as a part of the military establishment of the United States, for the time being; and the commissioned officers non-commissioned officers, privates, artificers and musicians, who shall engage in the said regiment shall be entitled to the same bounty, pay and allowances respectively, according to their correspondent ranks, as are, or shall be, by law, authorized and provided for the other parts of the same establishment, and shall be governed by the same rules and articles of war, and shall be armed and accoutred, in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and shall and may be employed by him in detachments, or otherwise in the field, or the fortifications upon the sea-coast, as in his opinion, the public service shall require.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War shall provide, at the public expence, under the direction of the President of the United States, all necessary books, instruments and apparatus, for the use and benefit of the said regiment.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
UNITED STATES,
Approved, April 27, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Military Colours,
PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,
IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.
FLAGS AND DRUMS
Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.
Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.
In the Military Line,
A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.
may 3 d6w

ROBERT FIELD,
MINIATURE PAINTER,
Has removed to No. 106, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
may 2. d1w

TO RENT,
A good three story House,
TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. april 20—3aw3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *May* 3

The House of Representatives of the United States, yesterday, took up the report on the subject of the naturalization of aliens, when Mr. HARPER proposed to amend the report by providing that citizenship in this country should be obtained in no other way than by *birth.* This amendment being declared by the chairman of the committee of the whole to be a substitute to the resolution of the report under consideration, Mr. OTIS proposed an amendment which went to exclude all foreigners, who are not now citizens, from enjoying any office of honour or profit under the United States. Mr. HARPER moved to amend this, by restricting all such foreigners from voting at any election; but it having been suggested to him, he said, that such a regulation would be unconstitutional, he withdrew it, until he looked into the subject. The committee rose, without coming to any decision. The bill to provide compensation for marshals, clerks, jurors and witnesses, underwent some discussion, and was re-committed to a committee of sixteen members.

—

CITIZEN FENNO!

THE prowess of the American Lion is preserved in deathless song, is eloquence less deserving of applause?—The sweet breath of the tuneful choir shall render it also immortal!

Emulous of paying tribute to civic merit, the Revolutionary Tribunal of Parnassus has decreed, that the celebrated orations of this far famed Democrat, which have been lately roar'd and encor'd throughout the continent, shall be rendered into the language of the Muses.

Considerable progress has already been made in this work, the patronage of our worthy co-patriots must determine the time of its completion.

That paragon of eloquence, his apologetic oration, pronounced soon after *the celebrated battle,* on account of its extreme length, is reserved for a nobler destiny, it forms the X. book of the LEONAD, an Epic Poem, second in merit to the *Iliad* alone, and which the learned world may soon expect to receive from the hands of the Great Scriblerius!

Thus it is Citizen, that Republicans reward civic merit, how much more inestimable than Stars and Garters the gew gaws, with which our ancient tyrants adorned their slaves!

Come then, Citizen Fenno, and with the fraternal embrace, the dear pledge of our affection, receive this peerless document of GENIUS, impress it on that page ever dear to Freemen and terrible to Tyrants.—In doing this, you will deserve well of the Republic, your name shall be inserted in the Bulletin of Parnassus, where nothing finds a place unworthy of honourable mention.

Health and Fraternity,
NONG-TONG PAW.

ORATION I.

ARGUMENT.—The Lion commenceth his Oration by asserting his independence, in reply to Mr. A—n, he speaketh much of pedigree and sheweth his own, negatively and positively.—The Lion remarketh on the fondness of some gentlemen for forms and ceremonies, expresseth his dislike thereof, and withal concludeth his oration by declaring his resolution to abide with the sergeant at arms, while the house should wait on the President.

As still as mice, the members sat,
Expecting royal fun, Sir,
The SPEAKER *gently moved his hat,*
And Lion thus begun, Sir.

I'm rugged Mat, the Democrat,
Berate me as you please Sir,
True Paddy whack ne'er turn'd his back
Or bow'd his head to Cæsar.
Horum, scorum, rendum, roarum,
Spittam, Spattum, squirto,
Tag, rag, derry, merry, raw head and bloody bones,
Sing, Langolee nobody's hurt O!

The Yankee Crew, long since I knew,
At home I drill them daily;
There's not a man, of all their clan
But knows my old Shelalee.
Horum &c

These Gentry spout of ancient blood,
It reddens all their speeches;
Zounds Sir, my veins, contain as good
As theirs, who hang'd the witches.
Horum &c

'Tis true my Grandam never smirk'd
And toy'd with the Protector,
Nor did she spill the beer which work'd
While folks were gone to Lecture.
Horum &c

My Dam, Sir, was a buxom lass
Her milk was rich and good Sir,
No Cow that's fed on clover grass
Can boast of purer blood, Sir,
Horum &c

My Sire he was a strapping Buck,
As ever Girl set Eye on,
What wonder then they had the luck,
To bring the world a Lion!
Horum &c

The blue skin lads are vastly fond
Of 'lection shews, and raising,
They love to strut like Geese from Pond
And set the fools a gazing.
Horum &c

We Lion's bold abominate
To court the great and wealthy;
I did it not in Vermont State,
I shan't in Philadelphia.
Horum &c

Nor was I to this Congress sent
To dress like Coxcomb fine, Sir,
To cringe before the President
And taste his Cake and Wine Sir.
Horum &c

Go, you who like such royal cheer
And stalk in long procession;
I'll stay and eat my luncheon here
As at the extra session.
Horum &c

—

LOST—by the Editor of the Aurora,
THE PEOPLE.

As they cannot be found in bodies corporate or incorporate—juries or graud juries—mayors, aldermen, councils, select or common—in old men or YOUNG MEN—married or single—in private parties, public associations—city, town or county meetings,—in short, as the Editor has not recognized the *Sovereign People* in his LUCIFERIAD by those mediums through which they are discernible by all the world beside—a generous reward will be given to any good casuist who will devise some new, and monstrous sophistry by which the deluded dupes of an inveterate faction may yet be made to believe that THE PEOPLE of the United States hate their own patriots, government and constitution.

DIED—Yesterday morning, in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. RUTH PALMER. Her funeral will proceed this afternoon, from her late dwelling, no. 77 Chesnut street, at 5 o'clock.

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We have made enquiry, and cannot learn that there is any foundation for the Aurora report of disagreable intelligence from Kentucky.

—

Last Tuesday, a large and respectable number of the Sons of St. Tammany assembled at Glouceſter Point to celebrate the Day. "Hail Columbia" and many other patriotic Songs were sung, and the Day was spent in harmony and temperate convivialty. The sentiments of the company may be known by the following American Toasts, which among others that cannot now be recollected were given on the occasion.

The Day and all who celebrate it:
The President of the United States.
General Washington.
The people of the United States, may they estimate the blessings of their own government, at a value equal to their lives and fortunes.
May the delirium of Democracy, never revisit America.
The Patriotic Youth of the City and County of Philadelphia—May they mature into manly exertion those sentiments and love of country which now glow in their bosoms.
The Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of the United States—may they flourish in spite of internal and external foes.

The brig Twins, Keeler, from hence, bound to St. Croix, is taken by the French and carried to St. Martins.

The Ship Arab, ——, from hence bound to Jamaica, is carried into Porto Rico.

CAPTURE.

The sloop Anna Corbin, capt. T. Justice, of Folly Landing, Virginia. She had been at Antigua, was on her way from thence to St Bartholomews, and was taken within two gun shot of the fort of that island by a French privateer. Capt. J. in a letter dated St. Martin's, March 26, says himself and crew are confined on board his sloop and treated with great rigor and insult, that they are not permitted to speak to an American, and allowed provision scarcely sufficient to keep them alive, that they are plundered of all their clothes, even of those on their feet and their backs; that a vessel has been dispatched from St. Martins to Victor Hugues at Guadaloupe, for condemnation of his vessel, and that he thinks there is not the smallest chance of liberation, as the French condemn *every thing.*

NEW-THEATRE.
Mr. Milbourne, Scene Painter, & Miss Milbourne's Night.
TO-MORROW EVENING, May 4,
Will be presented a favorite *TRAGEDY,* (not acted this season) called
THE GRECIAN DAUGHTER.
In the course of the evening's entertainment, Miss Milbourne will dance a Hornpipe, adapted by Mr. Francis, to the popular air of STONY POINT.
End of the Tragedy, *a grand serious Pantomime,* (performed but once) told in action, in one act, called
The Death of General Wolfe.
To which will be added a *Pantomime,* part new and part compiled, from the most favorite tricks and machinery—invented and painted by Mr. Milbourne, called
HARLEQUIN JUNIOR;
OR, THE MAGIC CESTUS.

NOTICE.
AS Wednesday the ninth instant is appointed by the President of the United States, as a day of Solemn Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, Notice is hereby given, that the Bank of Pennsylvania will be shut on that day, and that all payments which then become due at Bank, must be made on the day preceeding; the Board of Directors will meet on Tuesday the eighth instant, for the purpose of Discounting and Notes offered for discount must therefore be sent in, the Monday preceeding.
By order of the Board
JON. SMITH, Cashier.
may 3. dt8

Real Estate for Sale.
AT the Merchant's Coffee House on Monday evening the twenty-first instant, will be sold pursuant to an order form the Orphan's Court. A three story Brick House, twenty-four feet front on Great Dock-street and forty-two feet deep; together with the Lot twenty four feet by eighty-two feet deep, now in the tenure of Edward Pole, being part of the estate late of Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden deceased. The terms will be made known at the time of Sale. by
Isaac Snowden, Admnistrator.
Edward Pole, Auctioneer.
may 3. d1todeots

New Publication.
A Sensible, Seasonable and Spirited
ADDRESS,
Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled,
"What is our Situation?
AND
What our Prospects?"
A few Pages for Americans.
For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,
Corner of Chesnut and Second streets,
And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Chesnut str
(Price three sixteenths of a dollar)
Extract from the above.
"When hour by hour we are yielding point by point; relinquishing one right to day and preparing to sacrifice another to-morrow, these generous friends tread rapidly on our steps, and every new concession but opens a new demand. Rapacity grows more insolent by uninterrupted success, and timid submission invites depredation--Where will this end? What offering will gorge the appetite of plunder, or appease the rage of unresisted hostility? No *civilized* nation has ever before been guilty of such outrage and insolence, no free nation has ever before endured them."

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 2awtf15Jy

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India*, *German*, *Irish*, *French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

Interpreter of Foreign Languages.

JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
Walnut-street, No. 110,

BEING duly commissioned and sworn in the above capacity, offers to translate the French, English, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Languages: he flatters himself that his former profession, as advocate, both in France and St. Domingo, has well qualified him to translate any Court proceedings or other Judiciary instruments.

N. B. The FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY continues open at the above place. Many valuable additions having been made to this collection, it consists now of about 1500 volumes, the best adapted to answer the purpose of those who wish both to improve in the Language, and obtain useful instruction and pleasure.

march 30. 2awim

Pennsylvania Hospital,

4th mo. 7th, 1798.

THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, are to meet on the seventh day of next Month, being the second day of the week, at the said Hospital at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

By order of a board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, *Sec'ry.*

april 17 dtE

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

To the Afflicted with

NERVOUS Disorders, loss of appetite, female complaints, debilitated constitutions, inward weaknesses, lowness of spirits, seminal weaknesses, indigestion, decayed, weak or relaxed constitutions, pains in the limbs, poverty of blood, sinking anxieties, and tremors, which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary and the delicate, every symptom of extreme debility, attendant on the indiscretions of youth, the consequences of a dissipated life; excess of pleasure or grief, change of climate, the immoderate use of tea, spirituous liquors, or any intemperance; disorders incident to young girls and women at a certain period of life—

THE CELEBRATED

Cordial Restorative Balsam,

Is a medicine of absolutely specific and unparalleled virtues, in the speedy and effectual cure of the above disorders, having stood a trial of many successful years, during which period many have been restored from the brink of the grave.

Youth and age of either sex, are equally the objects of this Restorative, and they will uniformly participate in its salubrious qualities and effects; for whether the system has received a shock, and is debilitated, from imprudencies or inattention in the earlier part of life, or is sinking under the advance of years, a small quantity of this medicine will give present relief to, and afford a pleasing prospect of returning health and strength, by giving tone to the muscular system and organs of digestion, and in a great measure renovating the constitution.

Women at any period of life, may by this medicine be freed from the most afflicting disorders incident to the sex, and at a certain period it is most highly useful.

The Cordial Restorative Balsam is sold genuine (only) by the proprietor, Dr. JAMES CHURCH, at his medicine store, No 1, South Third street, next Market street, Philadelphia; where may be had an account of the virtues of this Restorative and a list of cures. april 3—2aw3w

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Officer, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular State,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			0
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

BEING encouraged by a number of gentlemen in the mercantile line, to undertake the publishing of a Price Current in this city, and they having engaged to give him every assistance in their power to render it accurate and useful,

PROPOSES TO PRINT BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Philadelphia Price Current,

And Market Day Advertiser.

To be published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, on the following conditions.

It will be printed on four pages quarto. It will contain the Prices Current (wholesale) at Philadelphia, with the duties on each article—The Prices Current at Boston, New-York, Charleston, and other parts of the United States, with the Prices Current at London, the West Indies and elsewhere as often as they can be had accurate and to be relied on. The rates of insurance—the price of stocks—course of exchange, &c. &c. Likewise a regular account of entries, inward and outward—with such marine and other intelligence as shall be thought useful and important—and the remainder of the paper will be appropriated to advertisements.

The price to subscribers within the city and liberties, to whom it will be delivered at their houses, will be Four Dollars per annum—Two dollars at the expiration of a month from its publication, and the remainder at the end of the year. Subscribers at a greater distance will have it sent them agreeable to their directions—to pay two dollars at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

The publication shall commence as soon as a sufficient number have subscribed to pay the expence of conducting it.

☞ It is from the advice and to gratify the wish of a number of mercantile gentlemen that the printer proposes publishing this Price Current in a quarto size in preference to any other. And it is proposed to embrace the Prices Current with such other matter as may be most material to send abroad in the first two pages—appropriating the other two to such matters as may be more immediately domestic, and to advertisements.

Subscriptions are received by said Humphries, at his Printing Office, No. 74, North Third-street, and Mr. Z. Poulson, jun. at his office in Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia library.

Philadelphia, April 14. stf

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glasses and blinds in the doors, with or without harness.—Enquire of Peter Unerickhouse, Arch, below Sixth street, or the subscriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES.

april 2 *2aw3w

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chesnut Street,

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Debaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th, 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Cedar Posts, Rails and Shingles

FOR SALE.

THEY will be delivered to any place in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, or New-York, where boats drawing six feet water can go from this place. It will often suit the seller to receive in return corn, provisions, wet or dry goods. Letters directed to the subscriber at this place, and put into any post office in the United States, will be regularly received and carefully attended to. Those who wish to contract in Philadelphia, will please to apply to GIDEON HILL WELLS, No. 135, Market-street. The subscriber is desirous of contracting with some respectable person in Philadelphia, to receive and dispose of for him, on commission, a quantity of two feet Shingles, for home use, and of two feet and eighteen inches, for exportation.

William Hill Wells,
Dagsborough, state of Delaware.

april 28. 2aw4w

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

Valuable Stands for Business.

FOR SALE—by the Subscriber,

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Second and Third streets:—one containing eighteen feet, and the other seventeen feet, more or less, on the said street, and both extending, the same breadth, one hundred and forty-eight, more or less, to Carter's alley.

There are, on Chesnut-street, two two-story

BRICK HOUSES

(Numbers 80 and 82)

Which may readily be made into one; and, on Carter's alley, there is a convenient, well built three-story

Brick House and Kitchen,

Almost new, which has two rooms on a floor and a front of eighteen feet on said alley.

This property is clear of ground-rent, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

The three Houses will be sold separately or together.

Further particulars may be known on application to

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.
No. 80, Chesnut-street, or at the Library.

march 23. ¶ef18w

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:
By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldiers—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

Caraccas Cocoa.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street.

april 23 §

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*

[In the press and soon will be published,]

WILBERFORCE ON RELIGION.

PROPOSALS

BY J. ORMROD,
No. 41, Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Practical View

OF THE
Prevailing Religious System
OF
PROFESSED CHRISTIANS,
CONTRASTED WITH
REAL CHRISTIANITY.

By WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq.
Member of the British Parliament.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.—John v. 39.

How charming is Divine Philosophy.
Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.

MILTON.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed with a handsome Pica type, on fine paper, and will form a volume of 400 pages, large octavo.

It will be delivered to subscribers for one dollar and twenty-five cents in blue boards, or neatly bound and lettered, for one dollar and a half.

☞ The London copy sold (when it was to be had) for two dollars and a half.

☞ The British Reviewers announce this publication to be one of the most useful, elegant and energetic, on the subject of religion, that has appeared within their memory. The reception it has already met with from the public, strongly corroborates their opinion, for it has, in a few months, run rapidly through four large editions in London.

The publisher flatters himself, that as soon as its merits become generally known, it will be read with as much avidity in America as it is in Europe.

april 26. 3t

A House and Lot in Dover.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of the main street, running through the town of Dover, in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, about thirty or forty yards below Captain Furbee's Tavern, containing in front on said street thirty four feet, and extending in depth eastward twelve perches, together with the buildings thereon erected, which consist of a good brick house, two stories high, well finished, with two rooms about seventeen or eighteen feet square each, and a passage eight or ten feet wide on the first floor; three rooms with a passage above, and good garrets, the cellars are excellent, one of which is used as a kitchen; a back brick building with two rooms above and below about ten or twelve feet by fourteen; the upper rooms of this building communicate above stairs with the passage of the house: A brick smoke house, and a good pump of water in the yard, and a garden adjoining.

The House is in every respect as comfortable as any in Dover, is in a good situation, and now occupied by John Freeman, as a tavern, with the sign of the Eagle.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to Daniel Mifflin, at Camden, near Dover, or to the subscriber, No 60, North Eighth-street, Philadelphia.

CADWALADER EVANS.

march 27. tus4w

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

Forty acres of Land,

On the Old York road, within sight of Germantown, and about five miles from the city; the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his Office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

4th mo. 3d. tu&fr1t

For Sale,

A FARM and COUNTRY SEAT,

SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill opposite to Norris-town, seventeen miles from Philadelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50 of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and the rest arable land. The house and garden which is large and well paled, stand in the most pleasant situation, commanding a view of the river, an island which is opposite, and the village of Norris-town—There is a shad fishery belonging to the place.—Enquire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street, or on the premises.

april 16 1awtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Baskenridge—for sale.

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. M'EUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf